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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Office of the Chief, Economic Research

Office of Research and Reports

Date 9 June 1955

MEMORANDUM TO THE CHIEF, ECONOMIC RESEARCH

Attention: Chief, Planning and Review Staff

Phase I of

SUBJECT: Transmission of Draft Report, Ch/E Project No. ~~31 (1956)~~ Proj. 10.727

Title: Economic Comparison, NATO Countries and Soviet Bloc

Author: Capabilities Branch

ENCLOSURE: Subject draft report (original and 2 copies).

1. Enclosure is forwarded herewith for review and publication. Recommended category: ☐ IM ☐ RR ☐ IR ☐ RA ☒ Other

2. Statement of coordination attached, with initials of individuals and their units.

3. Arrangements for maps and/or graphics through St/PB with Cartographic Division.

4. Recommended Dissemination: ☐ Standard ☒ Requester

☐ US OFFICIALS ONLY ☐ EIC Subcommittee ☐ Other, foreign, etc. (attach list)

5. Has information on US military and products or manpower been used? Explain. No

6. Has direct use been made of the intelligence or information of another agency? No

7. Have all sources been considered in the preparation of this report? Yes

8. Man-hours utilized by this division in producing this report: 120
Branches of other ORR Divisions contributing to this report, and (if available) man-hours utilized by each: _____, _____, _____, _____

9. Estimate Cards: ☐ Have been submitted to Central Economic Estimates File.
☐ Are attached.

10. The analyst responsible for consultation is:

25X1A9a

[redacted] (Name), A/C (Branch), 3874 (Extension)

11. Comments:

This part on the Eussats is the part for which ORR is responsible. For the other areas we are simply contributing information to State Dept.

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Chief, ANALYSIS Division

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NO CHANGE IN CLASS. ☐
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DATE: 03 JUN 1980 REVIEWER: 059485

The classification of this transmittal sheet will be changed to conform to the classification of the draft report which it covers.

S-E-C-R-E-T

Table ___

Production of Selected Munitions: Poland

	1938	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
A. Physical Units								
Tanks	0	0	0	0	0	50	400	500
Artillery and Tank Guns	NA	0	0	0	0	0/40	0/300	0/600
Mortars	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small arms	NA	0	0	10	30	110	130	150
Ammunition (MT)	NA	816	998	1361	1724	1996	2177	1819
B. Indexes								
Total Military End Item Production a/	108	2	2	4	9	24	100	146

a. Excludes Albania. 1948 was a year in which the European Satellite economies were concentrating on economic recovery and the rebuilding of industry and agriculture damaged by war and occupation. Consequently, 1953 was selected as the base year primarily because production of military end items for that year was more comparable to prewar production.

Table ___

Production of Selected Munitions: Rumania

	1938	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
A. Physical Units								
Tanks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Artillery and Tank Guns	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mortars	NA	0	0	0	0	0	400	100
Small arms	NA	0	0	0	0	0	11	10
Ammunition (MT)	NA	363	454	635	816	998	1179	998
B. Indexes								
Total Military End Item Production a/	75	9	12	70	78	112	100	40
All Satellites	191	12	16	19	20	43	100	120

a. Excludes Albania. 1948 was a year in which the European Satellite economies were concentrating on economic recovery and the rebuilding of industry and agriculture damaged by war and occupation. Consequently, 1953 was selected as the base year primarily because production of military end items for that year was more comparable to prewar production.

3. Indexes 1948=100

	1938	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Industrial Production	126	100	97	111	134	130	122	124
Energy	122	100	108	123	149	171	189	212
Metals	93	100	116	138	173	190	207	230
Machinery and Equipment	124	100	132	197	218	244	287	303
Chemicals	97	100	156	197	215	247	294	329
Building Materials	262	100	155	214	262	307	345	407
Forest Products	127	100	105	103	105	105	114	127
Processed Foods	113	100	101	101	102	103	105	105
Light and Textile	148	100	103	113	148	177	203	208

B. Indexes 1948=100

	1938	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Industrial Production	94	100	110	133	152	177	192	210
Energy	46	100	123	139	162	197	219	239
Metals	0	100	119	175	275	370	738	948
Machinery and Equipment	0	100	121	173	259	417	597	713
Chemicals	150	100	150	200	400	1,000	5,000	5,000
Building Materials	0	100	127	154	185	217	254	300
Forest Products	63	100	113	130	141	163	179	181
Processed Foods	114	100	94	96	103	95	90	92
Light and Textile	112	100	118	139	157	184	196	210

Table ____

Industrial Production: Czechoslovakia

		1936	1938	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
A. Physical Units										
Fuel and Power										
Coal, hard	mil. MT		15.8	17.7	17.0	18.5	18.3	20.3	20.3	21.6
Lignite	mil. MT		16.0	23.6	26.5	27.5	29.4	33.3	34.3	37.7
Crude oil	thous. MT	19		40	51	63	75	110	120	135
Electric Power	bil. Kwh		4.05	7.92	8.27	9.27	10.29	11.50	12.50	13.80
Metals										
Iron ore	mil. MT		NA	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0
Manganese ore	thous. MT		95	120	130	170	180	230	240	250
Crude steel	mil. MT		2.3	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.8	3.2	3.7	3.9
Finished steel	mil. MT		1.6	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.7	2.8
Primary copper	thous. MT		neg	neg	neg	neg	neg	neg	neg	neg
Aluminum, primary	thous. MT		0	0	0	0	0	0	3.0	20.0
Zinc	thous. MT		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lead	Thous. MT		5.0	5.8	7.0	7.6	8.6	8.7	9.2	10.0
Tin metal	thous MT		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chemicals										
Sulphuric acid	thous MT		180	195.6	206.2	207.3	218.4	232.2	299.3	367.1
Ammonia, synthetic	thous. MT		22.5	20.9	25.1	27.0	29.8	31.6	32.2	43.5
Synthetic Rubber	thous. MT		0	0.3	0.6	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.7	2.0
Other materials										
Cement	mil. MT		1.3	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4
Bricks	mil. MT		1.1	0.9	0.8	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9
Industrial wood	mil. m3		9.5	7.2	8.0	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.2	8.0

	Prewar	1935-1939	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Machinery and Equipment													
Machine tools	thous. units					11		13	14	14	15	16	18
Steam turbines	thous. KW					490		570	705	990	1000	1010	1090
Motors and generators	thous. KW		720	NA		1240		1490	1820	2100	2450	2820	3200
Mainline Locomotives	thous 2-axle equivalent units			NA		225		250	270	300	300	300	320
Freight cars	thous.			3.4		11		13	14	15	15	15	16
Merchant ships	thous. GRT			0		0		0	0	0	0	0	0
Trucks	thous. units			1.6		7.0		7.2	6.0	9.1	10.0	12.0	12.0
Passenger cars	thous units			11.4		16.2		20.0	21.2	23.5	20.0	20.0	20.0
Tractors	thous units			0.2		9.1		10	10	12	13	13	14
Food Products													
Flour	thous. MT	1,782				1,767		1,759	1,778	1,681	1,587	1,602	1,603
Sugar, raw	thous. MT	648.5				634.0		626.7	879.8	725.0	625.0	653.0	642.0
Meat	thous. MT					263		295	377	351	540	434	348
Whole milk	mil. MT			393		2.2		2.4	2.7	2.9	3.2	3.4	3.6
Vegetable oils	thous MT			11.0		12.6		12.9	13.0	15.5	12.6	13.0	16.1
Other Manufactured Consumer Goods													
Cotton cloth	mil. linear m.		262			280		318	325	333	340	347	355
Woolen cloth	mil. linear m.		27			38		48	44	44	44	44	47
Silk & Synthetic fabrics	mil. linear m.			NA		26		30	33	36	41	44	47
Boots and shoes	mil. pr		50.6			64.4		66.0	68.0	70.3	72.4	72.5	73.5

Table ____

Transportation and Communications: Albania

	1938	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
A. Physical Units								
Railroads								
Freight Turnover (bill. MT/KM)	0	.004	.006	.008	.014	.021	.028	.035
Inland Shipping								
Freight Turnover (bill. MT/KM)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Maritime Shipping								
Freight Turnover (bill. MT/KM)		.02	.02	.02	.02	.03	.03	.03
Motor Transport								
Freight Turnover (bill. MT/KM)	.007	.018	.025	.036	.040	.048	.053	.062
Telephone								
No. of Long-distance Messages (mill. units)						0.1	0.1	0.1
Telegraph No. of Messages (mill. units)	0.3	0.6	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5
B. Indexes 1948 = 100								
Transportation								
Total Freight Turnover	50	100	129	174	203	259	294	344
Communications	67	100	133	203	236	270	303	303

Table ___ SECRET

Transportation and Communications: Bulgaria

	1938	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
A. Physical Units								
Railroads								
Freight Turnover (Bill. MT/KM)	.7	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.3	3.6
Inland Shipping								
Freight Turnover (Bill. MT/KM)	1.1	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.3
Maritime Shipping								
Freight Turnover (Bill. MT/KM)	1.6	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8
Motor Transport								
Freight Turnover (Bill MT/KM)	.046	.067	.090	.122	.158	.190	.225	.259
Telephone								
No. of Long-distance messages (mill. units)	3.0	10.0	10.5	11.0	11.5	11.6	11.8	11.9
Telegraph								
No. of Messages (mill. units)	3.6	6.2	6.5	6.8	7.1	7.5	7.9	8.2
B. Indexes 1948=100								
Transportation								
Total Freight Turnover	91	100	116	129	145	162	179	196
Communications	39	100	106	111	116	118	122	123

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Table ___

Transportation and Communications: Czechoslovakia

	1938	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
A. Physical Units								
Railroads								
Freight Turnover (bill. MT/KM)	10.6	12.7	14.8	16.9	19.0	21.1	23.1	24.1
Inland Shipping								
Freight Turnover (bill. MT/KM)	1.3	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.5
Maritime Shipping								
Freight Turnover (Bill. MT/KM)	0	0	0	0	0	0.5	0.5	1.0
Motor Transport								
Freight Turnover (bill MT/KM)	.090	.136	.172	.220	.270	.340	.441	.530
Telephone								
No. of Long-distance messages (mill. units)	19.4	45.5	47.5	48.1	48.8	49.4	50.0	50.6
Telegraph								
No. of messages (mill units)	4.8	7.6	8.2	8.8	9.5	10.3	11.1	12.0
B. Indexes 1948=100								
Transportation								
Total Freight Turnover	89	100	117	134	151	172	189	200
Communications	44	100	105	107	109	111	114	116

Table ____

Transportation and Communications: East Germany

	1938	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
A. Physical Units								
Railroads								
Freight Turnover (Bill MT/KM)	9.2	11.4	14.5	14.6	17.6	19.1	22.1	22.0
Inland Shipping								
Freight Turnover (Bill MT/KM)	4.5	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.8
Maritime Shipping								
Freight Turnover (Bill. MT/KM)	NA	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Motor Transport								
Freight Turnover (Bill. MT/KM)	0.8	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.5	3.0
Telephone								
No. of Long-distance messages (Mill. units)	23.7	14.5	16.0	16.4	16.8	17.2	17.6	17.9
Telegraph								
No. of messages (mill. units.)	2.0	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5
B. Indexes 1948=100								
Transportation								
Total Freight Turnover	100	100	125	129	152	167	192	198
Communications	163	100	110	113	116	118	122	123

Table ___

Transportation and Communications: Hungary

	1938	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
A. Physical Units								
Railroads								
Freight Turnover (Bill MT/KM)	2.6	3.3	3.5	4.0	4.5	5.0	5.5	5.5
Inland Shipping								
Freight Turnover (Bill MT/KM)	2.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8
Maritime Shipping								
Freight Turnover (Bill. MT/KM)	1.8	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.9
Motor Transport								
Freight Turnover (Bill MT/KM)	.103	.104	.106	.128	.150	.170	.192	.215
Telephone								
No. of Long-distance messages (mill. units)	6.6	5.5	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.9	6.0
Telegraph								
No. of messages (mill units)	2.9	3.8	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.5
B. Indexes 1948=100								
Transportation								
Total Freight Turnover	141	100	109	127	145	161	179	NA
Communications	105	100	103	105	109	109	110	NA

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Table ____

Transportation and Communications: Poland

	1938	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
A. Physical Units								
Railroads								
Freight Turnover (Bill MT/KM)	26.1	25.4	29.4	33.5	37.0	39.2	44.5	48.0
Inland Shipping								
Freight Turnover (Bill MT/KM)	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.3	1.8	2.3
Maritime Shipping								
Freight Turnover (Mill. MT/KM)	3.9	2.2	3.8	4.8	7.9	8.5	8.8	9.2
Motor Transport								
Freight Turnover (Mill. MT/KM)	.009	.066	.141	.144	.240	.358	.510	.620
Telephone								
No. of Long-distance messages (mill. units)	28.3	24.4	27.0	27.6	28.2	28.8	29.3	29.7
Telegraph								
No. of messages (mill units)	4.6	7.1	7.9	8.2	8.7	9.1	9.5	10.0
B. Indexes 1948=100								
Transportation								
Total Freight Turnover	106	100	119	138	158	169	192	208
Communications	107	100	110	113	116	120	122	124

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Table ____

Transportation and Communications: Rumania

	1938	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
A. Physical Units								
Railroads								
Freight Turnover (Bill. MT/KM)	5.0	4.1	4.4	5.2	8.3	8.7	9.9	10.6
Inland Shipping								
Freight Turnover (Bill. MT/KM)	1.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.1
Maritime Shipping								
Freight Turnover (Bill. MT/KM)	3.5	0.4	0.6	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8
Motor Transport								
Freight Turnover (Bill MT/KM)	.020	.029	.039	.048	.058	.068	.077	.086
Telephone								
No. of Long-distance messages (mill. units)	7.8	18.9	18.9	19.0	19.2	19.3	19.5	19.6
Telegraph								
No. of messages (mill units)	4.1	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.7	5.9	6.1
B. Indexes 1948=100								
Transportation Total Freight Turnover	172	100	110	138	210	223	256	274
Communications	96	100	101	101	103	103	105	106

Table ____

Production of Selected Munitions: Bulgaria

	1938	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
A. Physical Units								
Tanks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Artillery and Tank Guns	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mortars	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small arms	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ammunition (MT)	NA	181	363	544	726	816	907	816
B. Indexes								
Total Military End Item Production a/	96	11	22	39	65	97	100	69

a. Excludes Albania. 1948 was a year in which the European Satellite economies were concentrating on economic recovery and the rebuilding of industry and agriculture damaged by war and occupation. Consequently, 1953 was selected as the base year primarily because production of military end items for that year was more comparable to prewar production.

Table ___

Production of Selected Munitions: Czechoslovakia

	1938	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
A. Physical Units								
Tanks	200	0	0	0	20	150	400	500
Artillery and Tank Guns	NA	0	100/0	150/0	300/40	600/300	600/600	600/800
Mortars	NA	0	0	0	0	800	900	900
Small arms	NA	60	115	160	190	216	200	170
Ammunition (MT)	NA	6350	8165	9072	9979	11,793	10,886	9072
B. Indexes								
Total Military End Item Production a/	47	16	21	21	18	38	100	110

a. Excludes Albania. 1948 was a year in which the European Satellite economies were concentrating on economic recovery and the rebuilding of industry and agriculture damaged by war and occupation. Consequently, 1953 was selected as the base year primarily because production of military end items for that year was more comparable to prewar production.

Table ____

Production of Selected Munitions: East Germany

	1938	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
A. Physical Units								
Tanks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Artillery and Tank Guns	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mortars	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small arms	NA	0	0	0	0		4	20
Ammunition (MT)	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0	181
B. Indexes								
Total Military End Item Production a/	2170	nil	nil	15	40	108	100	196

a. Excludes Albania. 1948 was a year in which the European Satellite economies were concentrating on economic recovery and the rebuilding of industry and agriculture damaged by war and occupation. Consequently, 1953 was selected as the base year primarily because production of military end items for that year was more comparable to prewar production.

Table ____

Production of Selected Munitions: Hungary

	1938	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
A. Physical Units								
Tanks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Artillery and Tank Guns	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mortars	NA	0	0	0	0	600	700	600
Small arms	NA	0	0	20	50	53	50	45
Ammunition (MT)	NA	1179	1361	1814	2177	2540	2994	2722
B. Indexes								
Total Military End Item Production a/	800	18	21	36	60	90	100	90

a. Excludes Albania. 1948 was a year in which the European Satellite economies were concentrating on economic recovery and the rebuilding of industry and agriculture damaged by war and occupation. Consequently, 1953 was selected as the base year primarily because production of military end items for that year was more comparable to prewar production.

B. Indexes 1946=100

	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
Industrial Production	86	100	111	115	130	134	154	160
Energy	136	100	104	112	119	132	138	149
Metals	120	100	97	101	103	117	136	169
Machinery and Equipment	[illegible]	100	115	121	133	151	172	185
Chemicals	94	100	114	129	142	150	161	190
Building Materials	128	100	86	154	172	188	200	210
Forest Products	126	100	112	115	114	112	108	103
Processed Foods	150	100	108	127	123	143	135	128
Light and Textile	82	100	113	113	115	118	119	123

Table ____

Industrial Production: East Germany

			1938	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
A.	Physical Units									
	Fuel and Power									
	Coal, hard	mil. MT	3.5	2.8	3.0	2.8	3.2	2.8	2.6	2.6
	Lignite	mil. MT	119.6	110.9	124.5	137.5	151.2	158.5	172.8	180.7
	Crude oil	thous. MT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Electric Power	bil. Kwh	18.0	15.4	17.3	18.9	21.4	23.9	24.3	26.0
	Metals									
	Iron ore	mil. MT	NA	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.8	1.4	1.5
	Manganese ore	thous. Mt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Crude steel	mil. Mt.	1.7	0.3	0.6	1.0	1.6	2.0	2.4	2.6
	Finished Steel	mil. Mt.	1.3	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.4	1.7	1.8
	Primary copper	thous. MT	22.0	6.4	9.0	9.1	11.0	10.2	13.6	14.0
	Aluminum, primary	thous. MT	78.7	0.4	0.7	1.9	0.9	9.2	16.3	24.0
	Zinc	thous. MT	44.4	0	0	0	0	0	3.4	3.8
	Lead	thous. MT	15.0	13.2	10.1	19.0	20.7	17.4	18.0	19.6
	Tin metal	thous MT	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.6
	Chemicals									
	Sulphuric acid	thous. MT	369.6	185.7	237.0	279.8	363.0	362.3	423.4	531.3
	Ammonia, synthetic	thous. MT	385	174	210	236	270	278	290	310
	Synthetic rubber	thous. MT	5.7	30.7	26.5	39.0	48.9	56.3	62.0	66.3
	Other Materials									
	Cement	mil. MT	2.5	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.6	2.0	2.4	2.6
	Bricks	mil. Mt	3.0	0.7	0.8	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.9	2.1
	Industrial wood	mil. m3	10.0	10.5	9.6	9.6	10.4	9.6	9.4	9.4

		1934-1938	1935-1937	1936	1938	1939	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Machinery and Equipment													
Machine tools	thous. units					38	8	9	16	19	24	26	28
Steam turbines	thous. KW				38		157	167	171	192	340	384	590
Motors and generators	thous. KW			1035			315	520	950	1590	1750	2210	2640
Mainline Locomotives													
Freight cars	thous. 2-axle equivalent units				100		0	0	0	0	0	0	na
					17		4.4	6.2	7.3	7.7	10.2	11.6	~~13~~ 12
Merchant ships	thous. DWT				NA		NA	NA	5.6	7.0	34.9	11.7	33.5
Trucks	thous. units				NA		NA	NA	1.2	4.8	7.3	11.6	11.0
Passenger cars	thous. units				NA		NA	NA	5.0	10.3	16.4	12.0	16.0
Tractors	thous. units				NA		0	0.6	3.7	6.0	7.3	7.5	7.5
Food Products													
Flour	thous. MT		1654				2065	2065	2048	2014	1985	1895	1900
Sugar, raw	thous. MT		888				680	555	780	750	539	750	685
Meat	thous MT				680		229	264	428	490	556	600	534
Whole milk	mil. MT	5.0					2.3	2.5	3.0	3.9	4.5	4.6	4.6
Vegetable Oils	thous. MT				20.0		NA	NA	49.2	53.1	52.3	53.0	38.2
Other Manufactured Consumer Goods													
Cotton cloth Woolen cloth Rayon cloth Silk cloth	mill. sq. m.			355			138	181.4	261.2	327.0	349.9	391.9	472.8
Boots and Shoes	mil. pr.				NA		20.0	25.6	33.6	37.1	43.0	45.5	54.0

3. Indexes 1948=100

Industrial Production	1938	1946	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Energy	88	100	119	165	205	246	270	297
Metals	127	100	112	145	139	147	157	166
Machinery and Equipment	122	100	168	242	277	281	266	269
Chemicals	623	100	136	176	214	277	269	338
Building materials	149	100	120	151	187	209	222	247
Forest Products	159	100	129	179	218	256	284	289
Processed foods	89	100	86	82	86	78	76	75
Light and Textile	170	100	102	127	143	152	159	151
	239	100	129	182	218	239	263	316

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Table ____

Industrial Production, Hungary

		1936	1938	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
A. **Physical Units**										
Fuel and Power										
Coal, hard	mil. MT		1.0	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.6	2.0	2.2	2.6
Lignite	mil. MT		3.3	9.4	10.4	11.8	13.6	16.8	19.1	19.5
Crude oil	thous. MT	0		499	497	511	535	570	830	1118
Electric Power	bil. Kwh		1.40	2.02	2.37	2.79	3.32	4.20	4.60	5.10
Metals										
Iron ore	mil. MT		NA	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
Manganese ore	thous. MT		16	40	41	42	43	44	75-100	85-110
Crude steel	mil. MT		0.6	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0
Finished steel	mil. MT		0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8
Primary copper	thous. MT		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aluminum, primary	thous. MT		1.5	9.4	14.4	16.4	22.0	26.0	30.0	32.0
Zinc	thous. MT		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lead	thous. MT		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tin metal	thous MT		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chemicals										
Sulphuric acid	thous MT		85	30	46	62	62	98	137	119
Ammonia, synthetic	thous MT		15	2.3	9.0	9.8	11.5	16.0	16.0	16.0
Synthetic Rubber	thous. MT		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Materials										
Cement	mil. MT		0.3	0.3	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2
Brick	mil. MT		0.4	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.4
Industrial Wood	mil. m3		0.4	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0

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	Power	1925-1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Machinery and Equipment							
Machine tools	thous units			.05	0.6	1.0	1.3	1.8	2.4	2.8	3.4
Steam turbines	thous KW		NA		70	75	75	75	80	96	120
Motors and generators	thous KW		90		190	880	420	660	880	950	1060
Mainline locomotives			NA		155	170	175	170	165	160	165
Freight cars	thous 2-axle equivalent units		NA		NA	5	5	4	6	7	8
Merchant ships	thous. GRT		NA	.6	NA	NA	10.7	8.4	12.0	7.2	5.6
Trucks	thous. units			.2	.4	0	1.3	4.7	5.5	5.5	5.5
Passenger cars	thous. units			NA	0.9	2.8	4.2	3.0	---	0	4
Tractors	thous. units										
Food Products											
Flour	thous. MT	1418			1449	1423	1430	1435	1385	1475	1462
Sugar, raw	thous. MT	113.4			244.9	263.0	253.4	260.0	210.0	265.0	265.0
Meat	thous. MT				137	177	213	179	246	185	203
Whole milk	mil. MT				0.9	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.1
Vegetable oils	thous. MT	1.5	367	12.0	93.9	93.5	43.2	88.6	39.2	58.0	50.0
Other Manufactured Consumer Goods											
Cotton cloth	mil. linear m.			159.3	160.1	189.8	209.1	238.1	249.6	237.6	237.6
Woolen cloth	mil. linear m.			14.8	15.3	18.5	20.7	24.2	21.5	22.2	29.6
Rayon cloth	mil. linear m.			16.0	13.0	13.0	15.2	20.1	21.1	21.1	21.1
Silk cloth	mil. m.										
Boots and shoes	mil. pr.			1.0	4.0	4.6	7.0	9.0	10.4	10.1	12.6

B. Indexes 1948=100

	1938	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Industrial Production	113	100	119	140	169	194	208	215
Energy	83	100	112	125	146	180	201	217
Metals	76	100	115	122	133	161	175	174
Machinery and Equipment	57	100	87	167	216	231	253	303
Chemicals	180	100	140	160	173	208	250	NA
Building materials	167	100	129	281	319	405	476	429
Forest Products	98	100	102	102	102	103	104	105
Processed Foods	156	100	115	116	115	122	115	118
Light and Textile	100	100	115	154	194	215	208	250

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		1925-1932	1936	1938	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Machinery and Equipment											
Machine tools	thous. units			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Steam turbines	thous. KW			nes 0	nes 0	nes 0	nes 0	nes 0	nes 0	nes 0	nes 0
Motors and generators	thous. KW										
Mainline Locomotives	thous. 2-axle equivalent units			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Freight cars	thous. CAR			NA	NA	NA	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.4
Merchant Ships	thous. units			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trucks	thous. units			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Passenger cars	thous. units			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tractors	thous. units			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Products											
Flour	thous. MT	33.8		NA	NA	NA	NA	57.3	85.8	93.5	94.2
Sugar, raw	thous. MT				NA	NA	.6	2.4	3.9	6.6	5.5
Meat	thous. MT			14	9	9	7	7	12	14	16
Whole milk	mil. MT			NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Vegetable oils	thous. MT			2.7	2.2	3.9	2.7	5.2	2.6	5.0	3.0
Other Manufactured Consumer Goods											
Cotton Cloth	Mil. linear m.			NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Woolen Cloth	Mil. linear m.			NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Silk Cloth	mil. linear m.			NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Boots and Shoes	mill. pr.			NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

B. Indexes 1918=100

Industrial Production	1918	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Energy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Metals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and Equipment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Chemicals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Building Materials	82	100	209	300	382	591	909	1,36[illegible]
Forest Products	59	100	114	121	139	161	179	188
Processed Foods	125	100	110	88	105	141	169	169
Light and Textile	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Table ____

Industrial Production: Poland

	1936	1938	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
A. Physical Units									
Fuel and Power									
Coal, hard (mil. MT)		69.4	70.3	74.1	78.0	81.9	84.5	88.7	91.6
Lignite (mil. MT)		5.8	5.1	4.6	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.6	5.9
Crude oil (thous. MT)	510		140	152	162	175	195	220	230
Electric power (bil. ,wh		7.0	7.5	8.3	9.4	10.7	12.0	13.6	15.4
Metals									
Iron ore (mil. MT)		NA	.6	.7	.8	.9	1.0	1.3	1.6
Manganese ore (thous. MT)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crude steel (mil. MT)		1.4	1.8	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.9	3.1	3.3
Finished steel (mil. MT)		1.0	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.3
Primary copper (thous. MT)		0	0	0	NA	6	10	15	20
Aluminum, primary (thous. MT)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.5
Zinc (thous. MT)		108.1	87.1	92.0	100.6	118.0	123.0	131.0	157.0
Lead (thous. MT)		20	17	18	20	24	25	30	35
Tin metal (thous MT)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chemicals									
Sulphuric acid (thous. MT)		196	221	278	287	292	374	400	453
Ammonia, synthetic (thous. MT)		31	34	40	46	51	54	56	110
Synthetic rubber (thous. MT)		0	0.5	1.0	1.4	2.0	2.7	4.0	5.5
Other Materials									
Cement (mil. MT)		1.7	1.8	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.7	3.3	3.6
Brick (mil. MT)		1.8	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.5	2.3	3.0	3.3
Industrial wood (mil. M3)		10.0	8.6	8.8	9.4	9.8	10.2	10.6	10.6

		1913-1939	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Machinery and Equipment									
Machine tools	thous. units			1.2					
Steam turbines	thous. KW		NA						
Motors and generators	thous. KW			200					
Mainline locomotives			30						
Freight cars	thous. 2-axle equivalent units		0.3						
Merchant ships	thous. GRT		NA						
Trucks	thous. units		0.8						
Passenger cars	thous. units		2.1						
Tractors	thous units		0						
Food Products									
Flour	thous. MT	4099							
Sugar,raw	thous. MT	857.9							
Meat	thous. MT								
Whole milk	mil. MT								
Vegetable oils	thous. MT								
Other Manufactured Consumer Goods									
Cotton cloth	mil. linear m.		1110	3721	3780	3853	3627	3946	4165
Woolen cloth	mil. linear m.		10.4	693.8	845.0	955.0	853.2	656.8	910.5
Rayon cloth	mil. linear m.		20.0	480	479	724	801	699	755
Silk cloth				4.6	6.1	7.8	7.8	8.8	9.0
Boots and shoes	mil. pr.			NA	NA	54.1	54.3	50.6	58.6
			288	344	396	432	462	492	498
			37.7	42.1	49.0	55.4	60.3	62.7	70.5
			23.0	32.8	47.7	57.4	66.0	68.0	68.0
			NA	8.7	12.8	14.9	20.9	22.7	36.3

		1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Machinery and Equipment											
Machine tools	thous. units										
Steam turbines	thous. KW										
Motors and generators	thous. KW										
Mainline locomotives											
Freight cars	thous. 2-axle equivalent units	5.4	6.0	6.5	6.2	9.0					
Merchant ships	thous. GRT	nes	nes	50	80	100					
Trucks	thous. units	900	480	680	765	985					
Passenger cars	thous. units	14.3	14.6	15.0	15.5	16.5					
Tractors	thous units	3.8	4.2	6.0	6.9	7.7					
Food Products											
Flour	thous. MT	8.6	3.9	24.8	34.0	71.0					
Sugar,raw	thous. MT	1.0	2.6	6.9	10.4	11.5					
Meat	thous. MT	0	nes	1.6	2.2	2.4					
Whole milk	mil. MT	3.8	4.2	6.0	6.9	7.7					
Vegetable oils	thous. MT										
Other Manufactured Consumer Goods											
Cotton cloth	mil. linear m.	3853	3627	3946	4165	4159					
Woolen cloth	mil. linear m.	955.0	853.2	656.8	910.5	950.0					
Rayon cloth	mil. linear m.	724	801	699	755	766					
Silk cloth		7.8	7.8	8.8	9.0	9.0					
Boots and shoes	mil. pr.	54.1	54.3	50.6	58.6	50.1					
		432	462	492	498	523					
		55.4	60.3	62.7	70.5	72.2					
		57.4	66.0	68.0	68.0	74.8					
		14.9	20.9	22.7	36.3	39.6					

B. Indexes 1948=100

	1938	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Industrial Production	117	100	121	140	156	173	208	231
Energy	104	100	104	113	122	139	140	140
Metals	77	100	117	141	152	167	183	210
Machinery and Equipment	80	100	108	116	134	160	184	241
Chemicals	76	100	125	138	147	164	188	213
Building Materials	136	100	127	148	158	227	303	333
Forest Products	126	100	101	106	109	112	115	115
Processed Foods	186	100	117	131	149	144	141	159
Light and textile	155	100	133	155	157	212	303	327

Table ____

Industrial Production: Rumania

		1936	1938	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
A. Physical Units										
Fuel and Power										
Coal, hard	mil. MT		0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Lignite	mil. MT		2.1	2.6	2.6	2.9	3.4	3.9	4.0	4.6
Crude oil	thous. MT	3704		4417	4815	5469	6728	7987	9046	10,500
Electric power	bil. Kwh		1.15	1.50	1.90	2.17	2.53	2.90	3.40	4.00
Metals										
Iron ore	mil. MT		NA	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
Manganese ore	thous. MT		60	57	67	70	70	70	70	75-100
Crude steel	mil. MT		0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7
Finished steel	mil. MT		0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
Primary copper	thous. MT		0.6	NA	NA	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.0
Aluminum, primary	thous. MT		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.2
Zinc	thous. MT		3.2	2.2	2.3	2.5	3.0	4.0	5.0	6.0
Lead	thous. MT		6	4	4	4	5	6	8	10
Tin metal	thous MT		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chemicals										
Sulphuric acid	thous. MT		44	27.5	37.1	43.1	48.0	49.6	59.2	58.6
Ammonia, synthetic	thous. MT		0.8	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	3.2	8.7	9.0
Synthetic rubber	thous. MT		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Material										
Cement	mil. MT		0.4	0.6	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.9	2.0
Brick	mil. MT		0.5	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8
Industrial wood	mil. m3		7.0	5.5	6.0	6.5	6.9	7.2	8.3	9.9

		1935-1939	1937	1938	1939	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Machinery and Equipment												
Machine tools	thous. units				0	0.06	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.2
Steam turbines	thous. KW			NA		neg	5	5	10	15	20	40
Motors and generators	thous. KW		10			10	16	53	135	265	370	490
Mainline locomotives				NA		110	120	120	120	100	130	140
Freight cars	thous. 2-axle equivalent units			2.8		NA	4	6	7	7	6	7
Merchant ships	thous. GRT			NA		NA	NA	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3
Trucks	thous. units			0		0	0	0	0	0	neg	neg
Passenger cars	thous. units			0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tractors	thous. units			2		1.0	1.9	3.3	3.4	3.8	4.6	5.0
Food Products												
Flour	thous. MT	1303				1413	1426	1440	1381	1366	1245	1250
Sugar, raw	thous. MT	84.4				112.5	111.6	94.6	125.0	95.1	106.5	112.0
Meat	thous. MT			360		222	228	239	229	246	257	257
Whole milk	mil. mt			1.4		1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8
Vegetable oils	thous MT			30.0		67.3	57.9	47.1	63.9	48.6	55.0	53.0
Other Manufactured Consumer Goods												
Cotton cloth	mil. linear m.			113.7		103.4	129.6	167.1	194.4	224.0	226.3	238.8
Woolen cloth	mil. linear m.			9.6		8.7	12.1	16.7	18.7	20.2	21.4	22.2
Silk cloth	mil. linear m.			11.4		8.9	11.4	12.7	13.8	15.9	15.8	17.0
Boots and shoes	mil. pr.			5.3		3.1	5.8	7.4	8.8	9.7	11.9	13.8

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Table ____

Agricultural Production: Bulgaria

	1933-1937	1934-1938	1939-1939	1938	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
A. Physical Units											
Arable Land (mil. hect.)											
Crops (thous. M.T.)											
Wheat			1,800		2,041	1,900	1,900	2,070	1,755	1,905	2,000
Rye			283		254	254	254	264	238	252	264
Corn			906		809	800	566	880	440	744	808
Rice			21		21	22	19	27	23	24	25
Potatoes					103.4	95.2	81.6	103.4	62.0	90.0	85.0
Cotton (ginned)					6.5	7.5	8.1	12.5	10.0	14.0	18.5
Wool (grease)			7.0	13.3	12.4	12.8	13.2	13.3	13.4	13.5	13.6
Livestock (thous. head)											
Cattle											
Hogs				833							
Sheep-goats				9,568							
Horses				532							
B. Indexes (1948=100)											
Total Agricultural Output				1,822	1,598	1,754	1,750	1,500	1,575	1,508	1,508
					825	1,073	1,320	1,500	1,445	1,320	1,335
Food Crops					9,801	9,942	9,674	9,305	9,125	8,868	8,600
					508	549	531	513	495	477	460
Industrial Crops				101	100	90	93	94	88	89	95
				118	100	90	93	93	88	88	93
				80	100	96	95	111	102	119	129

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Table ____

Agricultural Production: Czechoslovakia

	1933-1937	1933-1937	1938	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
A. Physical Units										
Arable Land (mill. hect.)									9.5	
Crops (thous. M.T.)										
Wheat		1,550		1,415	1,551	1,415	1,480	1,416	1,521	1,295
Rye		1,577		1,110	1,295	1,168	1,190	1,131	1,187	1,071
Corn			NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rice			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Potatoes	9,700			6,578	6,386	7,480	6,528	4,906	5,069	5,100
Cotton (ginned)			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wool (grease)			1.1	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.5	2.0
Livestock (thous. head)										
Cattle			4,376	3,276	3,661	4,140	4,213	4,213	4,213	3,996
Hogs		3,248		2,566	3,239	4,135	3,800	4,200	4,640	4,196
Sheep-goats		1,480		1,308	1,440	1,480	1,543	1,696	1,700	1,892
Horses			687	630	640	640	630	630	620	620
B. Indexes (1948=100)										
Total Agricultural Output			150	100	110	121	121	131	128	126
Food Crops			153	100	110	119	119	132	128	126
Industrial Crops			98	100	100	122	115	100	112	117

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Table ____

Agricultural Production: East Germany

	1933-1937	1935-1939	1936	1938	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
A. **Physical Units**											
Arable Land (mill. hect.)											
Crops (thous MT)										.1	
Wheat		1,589			1,150	1,350	1,374	1,157	1,053	880	848
Rye		2,134			1,875	2,200	2,159	2,466	2,223	1,944	1,835
Corn				N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Rice				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Potatoes	14,225				6,578	6,386	7,480	11,152	10,162	10,400	11,700
Cotton (ginned)				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wool (grease)				6.2	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.3	3.7	4.1	4.5
Livestock (thous. head)											
Cattle				3,577	2,783	2,879	3,310	3,615	3,801	3,877	3,796
Hogs		5,744			2,074	2,617	3,311	5,460	6,556	8,283	8,208
Sheep-goats			2,235		1,758	2,121	2,208	2,698	2,813	2,747	2,679
Horses			810		650	665	694	718	743	750	731
B. **Indexes** (1948=100)											
Total Ag. Output				192	100	108	129	152	152	154	154
Food Crops				200	100	111	130	156	160	159	157
Industrial Crops				127	100	88	124	126	94	112	129

Table ___

Agricultural Production: Hungary

	1933-1937	1935-1939	1938	1948	1949	1950	1951	11952	1953	1954
A. Physical Units										
Arable Land (mill. hect.)									5.8	
Crops (thous. MT)										
Wheat		2,482		1,715	1,905	2,041	2,522	1,764	1,862	1,452
Rye		746		635	635	660	750	567	569	444
Corn		2,337		2,667	2,667	1,905	2,424	1,215	1,768	1,793
Rice			0	36	30	35	40	37	37	40
Potatoes	2,135			2,067.7	1,904.0	1,224.0	2,020.0	981.8	1,445.0	1,548.0
Cotton (ginned)			0	0	.03	.97	2.4	0.8	2.5	2.5
Wool (grease)			6.2	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.8	3.3	3.3	3.3
Livestock (thous. head)										
Cattle			1,882	1,675	1,700	1,800	1,750	1,900	1,800	1,750
Hogs		3,070		2,350	3,250	3,700	3,500	3,800	3,450	3,400
Sheep - goats			1,868	679	738	853	815	1,075	1,075	1,088
Horses			516	516	569	600	580	620	620	620
B. Indexes (1948=100)										
Total Agricultural Output			167	100	113	114	121	113	109	107
Food Crops			174	100	114	115	122	114	109	107
Industrial Crops			73	100	107	108	112	98	118	118

Table _____

Agricultural Production: Poland

	1933-1937	1935-1939	1938	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
A. Physical Units										
Arable Land (Mill hect)									16.8	
Crops (thous. mt.)										
Wheat		2,014		1,497	1,633	1,715	1,850	1,631	1,664	1,9[illegible]
Rye		7,214		6,300	6,350	6,274	6,080	5,730	5,279	5,2[illegible]
Corn			NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rice			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Potatoes	38,000			26,761.3	30,892	36,802	27,200	23,660	30,375	30,3[illegible]5
Cotton (ginned)			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wool (grease)			3.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.7	3.2	3.7	4.6
Livestock (thous. head)										
Cattle			9,924	5,748	6,3[illegible]5	7,202	6,500	7,255	7,385	7,[illegible]
Hogs			9,684	5,100	6,122	8,125	7,320	8,584	9,730	9,[illegible]
Sheep-goats			2,728	2,006	2,250	2,500	2,800	3,520	2,980	4,[illegible]
Horses			3,149	2,297	2,541	2,800	2,780	2,863	2,720	2,[illegible]
B. Indexes (1948=100)										
Total Agricultural Output			175	100	115	143	133	126	139	[illegible]2
Food Crops			176	100	115	144	135	128	139	[illegible]2
Industrial Crops			130	100	115	139	121	116	149	[illegible]5

Table ____

Agricultural Production: Rumania

	1933-1937	1934-1938	1935-1939	1938	1939	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
A. Physical Units												
Arable Land (mill. hect)											9.3	
Crops (thous. m.t.)												
Wheat			3,048			2,585	1,905	2,088	2,725	1,966	2,191	2,052
Rye			254			127	89	123	142	106	126	120
Corn			4,369			4,068	3,750	2,920	4,095	2,088	2,570	2,890
Rice			1			16.	16.	16.	30.	22.	26.	48.
Potatoes	1,300					1,224	1,088	816	1,088	653	800	800
Cotton (ginned)		0.1				3.5	2.8	6.0	7.5	5.5	5.0	7.5
Wool (grease)				18.5		18.4	20.5	21.4	22.2	22.9	23.6	24.3
Livestock (thous head)												
Cattle				3,709		4,277	4,277	4,377	4,377	4,567	4,767	4,767
Hogs			2,437			1,459	1,700	2,400	2,500	3,000	3,522	3,150
Sheep-goats				NA		11,506	11,700	11,810	11,210	11,510	11,686	11,796
Horses					2,042	998	1,050	1,075	1,060	1,100	1,000	1,025
B. Indexes (1948=100)												
Total Agricultural Output				133		100	94	93	104	89	98	97
Food Crops				136		100	93	91	103	88	96	95
Industrial Crops				89		100	102	108	118	111	120	123

Table ____

Industrial Production: Albania

		1936	1938	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
A. Physical Units										
Fuel and Power										
Coal, hard	mil. MT		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lignite	mil. MT		0.004	0.02	0.04	0.06	0.07	0.1	0.2	0.3
Crude oil	thous. MT	48		90	132	144	180	220	250	260
Electric Power	Bil. Kwh		0.003	0.009	0.014	0.021	0.030	0.042	0.060	0.090
Metals										
Iron Ore	mil. MT		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manganese Ore	Thous. MT		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crude Steel	mil. MT		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Steel	mil. MT		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Primary Copper	thous. MT		neg	neg	neg	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.5
Aluminum, primary	thous. MT		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zinc	thous. MT		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lead	thous. MT		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tin metal	thous. MT		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chemicals										
Sulphuric acid	thous. MT		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ammonia, synthetic	thous. MT		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Synthetic Rubber	thous. MT		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Materials										
Cement	mil. MT		0.01	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
Bricks	mil. MT		neg	neg	neg	neg	neg	neg	neg	0.01
Industrial wood	mil. M3		0.02	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.9

		1935-1939	1938	1939	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Machinery and Equipment											
Machine tools	thous. units			0	0	0	0.05	0.04	0.1	0.1	0.1
Steam turbines	thous. kW				n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Motors and	thous. kW		n.a.		30	114	202	259	326	394	466
Generators			n.a.								
Railline locomotives											
Freight cars	thous 2-axle equivalent units		0		n.a.	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	0	0
			0		0	0	0	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.8
Merchant ships	thous. GRT				0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trucks	thous. units		0		0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Passenger cars	thous units		0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tractors	thous units		0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Products											
Flour	thous. MT	1,039			1,254	1,265	1,385	1,230	1,200	1,234	1,207
Sugar, raw	thous MT	21.8			74.4	54.4	42.4	61.7	50.0	70.0	55.0
Meat	thous. MT				109	102	115	110	127	101	114
Whole milk	mil. MT		193		0.8	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Vegetable oils	thous. MT		NA		32.7	33.0	33.5	40.3	28.8	35.0	32.0
			47.0								
Other Manufactured Consumer Goods											
Cotton cloth	mil. linear m.			33	60	66	84	95	109	118	124
Woolen cloth	mil. linear m.			4.5	5.0	6.5	8.5	8.1	9.2	10.4	11.3
Silk cloth	mil. linear m.			3.1	1.5	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.5	3.8	4.2
Boots and shoes	mil. pr.			1.8	1.3	1.5	1.7	2.0	2.4	2.5	2.7

Civilian Labor Force: Albania

	1938 a/	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
A. Thousand Persons								
Agriculture		479	473	465	461	450	442	443
Non-Agriculture		58	73	89	104	117	130	142
Total		537	546	534	565	573	572	585
B. Percent								
Agriculture		89.2	86.6	84.0	81.6	79.6	77.7	75.7
Non-Agriculture		10.8	13.4	16	18.4	20.4	22.3	24.3
C. Index (1950=100)								
Agriculture		100	99	97	96	95	91	92
Non-Agriculture		100	126	153	179	201	224	245

a. 1938 breakdown not available.

Civilian Labor Force: Bulgaria

	1938	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
A. Thousand Persons								
Agriculture		2,700	2,675	2,625	2,575	2,525	2,500	2,500
Non-Agriculture		795	837	878	904	932	959	998
Total		3,495	3,512	3,503	3,479	3,457	3,459	3,498
B. Percent								
Agriculture		77.3	76.2	75	74	73	72	72
Non-Agriculture		22.7	23.8	25	26	27	28	28
C. Index (1950=100)								
Agriculture		100	99	97	95	93	93	93
Non-Agriculture		100	105	110	113	117	120	126

Civilian Labor Force: Czechoslovakia

	1938	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
A. Thousand Persons								
Agriculture		2,200	2,140	2,080	2,025	1,975	1,950	1,925
Non-Agriculture		3,045	3,130	3,230	3,376	3,500	3,625	3,750
Total		5,245	5,290	5,310	5,401	5,475	5,575	5,675
B. Percent								
Agriculture		42	41	39	37	36	35	34
Non-Agriculture		58	59	61	63	64	65	66
Total								
C. Index (1950=100)								
Agriculture		100	98	94	91	89	88	87
Non-Agriculture		100	103	106	111	115	119	123

Table

Civilian Labor Force: East Germany

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
A. Thousand persons							
Agriculture	2,200	2,175	2,125	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100
Non-agriculture	4,300	4,550	4,975	5,225	5,475	5,575	5,750
Total	6,500	6,725	7,100	7,325	7,575	7,675	7,850
B. Percent							
Agriculture	34	32	30	29	28	27	27
Non-agriculture	66	68	70	71	72	73	73
C. Index (1950=100)							
Agriculture	100	99	97	96	96	97	97
Non-agriculture	100	105	114	121	127	129	132

Table

Civilian Labor Force: Hungary

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
A. Thousand persons							
Agriculture	2,025	1,970	1,925	1,870	1,850	1,850	1,825
Non-agriculture	1,600	1,810	2,030	2,200	2,300	2,400	2,435
Total	3,625	3,780	3,955	4,070	4,150	4,250	4,260
B. Percent							
Agriculture	55.9	52.2	48.7	46	44.6	43.5	42.8
Non-agriculture	44.1	47.8	51.3	54	55.4	56.5	57.2
C. Index (1950=100)							
Agriculture	105	98	95	92	91	91	90
Non-agriculture	100	113	127	137	144	150	152

Table

Civilian Labor Force: Poland

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
A. Thousand persons							
Agriculture	7,400	7,375	7,350	7,325	7,475	7,250	7,225
Non-agriculture	3,500	3,855	4,345	4,920	5,470	5,750	6,035
Total	10,900	11,230	11,695	12,245	12,745	13,000	13,260
B. Percent							
Agriculture	67.9	65.7	61.8	59.8	57.1	55.8	54.4
Non-agriculture	32.1	34.3	38.2	40.2	42.9	44.2	45.6
C. Index (1950=100)							
Agriculture	100	99	99	99	98	98	97
Non-agriculture	100	111	130	140	150	165	173

Table ___

Civilian Labor Force: Rumania

	1938	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
A. Thousand Persons								
Agriculture	6,000	5,970	5,925	5,910	5,985	5,770	5,765	
Non-agriculture	1,300	1,500	1,980	2,250	2,490	2,743	2,918	
Total	7,300	7,535	7,905	8,125	8,275	8,510	8,683	
B. Percent								
Agriculture	82	79.2	75.3	72.3	70.4	67.8	66.4	
Non-agriculture	18	20.8	24.7	27.7	29.6	32.2	33.6	
C. Index (1938=100)								
Agriculture	100	100	99	99	97	97	96	
Non-agriculture	100	114	143	166	190	202	207	

Table ____

Agricultural Production: Albania

	1933-1937	1935-1939	1938	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
A. Physical Units										
Arable Land (mil hect.)									0.4	
Crops (thous. MT)										
Wheat		41		68	65	62	89	71	103	112
Rye		3		4	3	3	4	3	3	4
Corn		129		145	138	127	160	95	125	120
Rice		1		1	1	1	3	3	4	7
Potatoes	2.0			4.6	4.1	4.1	4.1	2.5	3.6	3.6
Cotton (ginned)			0	neg	0.2	2.3	2.8	2.0	3.1	3.8
Wool (grease)			2.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6
Livestock (thous. head)										
Cattle			413	400	409	392	388	392	390	399
Hogs			15	26	22	30	47	55	44	65
Sheep-goats			2,506	2,900	2,577	2,439	2,537	2,484	2,484	2,708
Horses			54	53	50	51	52	52	52	53
B. Indexes 1948=100										
Total Agricultural Output			119	100	99	99	113	146	147	160
Food Crops			121	100	97	92	103	111	137	151
Industrial Crops			90	100	105	168	224	195	244	263

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Table ____

Gross National Product by Sector of Origin: Bulgaria
(Billions of 1951 US dollars)

	1938	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Industry	.1823	.1935	.2121	.2567	.2940	.3423	.3721	.4056
Agriculture	.5321	.5274	.4756	.4898	.4945	.4662	.4709	.4092
Transportation and Communication	.0279	.0412	.0457	.0501	.0546	.0590	.0634	.0679
Construction	.0029	.0057	.0076	.0085	.0098	.0110	.0122	.0145
Services and Trade	.2612	.2949	.2965	.2981	.3002	.3002	.3013	.2946
	1.0064	1.0627	1.0375	1.1032	1.1526	1.1782	1.2200	1.2818

Gross National Product by Sector of Origin: Bulgaria
(Indexes)

1948 = 100

	1938	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Industry	94	100	110	133	152	177	192	210
Agriculture	101	100	90	93	94	88	89	95
Transportation and Communication	68	100	111	122	132	143	154	165
Construction	51	100	132	149	170	194	213	253
Services and Trade	89	100	100	101	101	101	102	100

Table ____

European Satellite Gross National Product: Czechoslovakia
(In 1951 US dollars)

	1938	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Industry	2.4249	2.7652	3.0630	3.1907	3.3183	3.7012	4.2542	4.4244
Agriculture	1.6869	1.1246	1.2400	1.3553	1.3553	1.4706	1.4418	1.4130
Transportation and Communication	.3484	.4801	.5420	.5962	.6040	.7201	.7743	.8130
Construction	.3095	.2844	.2928	.3514	.3764	.3974	.4183	.4267
Services and Trade	2.4977	2.0977	2.0822	2.0868	2.7890	2.0002	2.0014	2.1116
	7.2674	6.7520	7.2200	7.5804	7.6430	8.2895	8.9000	9.1887

Table ____

European Satellite Gross National Product: Czechoslovakia
(Indexes)

	1938	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Industry	88	100	111	116	120	134	154	160
Agriculture	150	100	110	120	120	131	128	125
Transportation and Communication	72	100	113	124	126	150	161	169
Construction	109	100	103	123	132	140	147	150
Services and Trade	119	100	100	99	95	95	96	101

Table ____

European Satellite Gross National Product: East Germany
(in 1951 US dollars)

	1938	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Industry	8.1119	2.8585	3.3993	4.7126	5.8715	7.0303	7.7256	8.4982
Agriculture	2.5530	1.3276	1.4297	1.7156	2.0220	2.0220	2.0424	2.0424
Transportation and Communication	.5676	.5291	.6445	.6638	.7696	.8466	.9620	.9909
Construction	.9849	.4721	.5047	.5861	.6675	.7326	.8140	.8628
Services and Trade	3.9783	3.5473	3.4681	3.2763	3.2271	3.2439	3.2560	3.3035
	16.1957	8.7346	9.4463	10.9544	12.5576	13.8734	14.8000	15.6978

Table ____

Eruopean Satellite Gross National Product: East Germany
(Indexes)

	1938	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Industry	283	100	119	165	205	246	270	297
Agriculture	193	100	108	129	152	152	154	154
Transportation and Communication	107	100	122	126	146	160	182	187
Construction	208	100	107	124	141	155	172	182
Services and Trade	112	100	98	93	91	92	92	93

Table ___

European Satellite Gross National Product: Hungary
(in 1951 US dollars)

	1938	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Industry	.8209	.7296	.8665	1.0185	1.2313	1.4137	1.5201	1.5657
Agriculture	.8992	.5372	.6073	.6131	.6481	.6073	.5839	.5722
Transportation and Communication	.0814	.0606	.0665	.0748	.0834	.0914	.0993	.0993
Construction	.0715	.0676	.0914	.1371	.1530	.1808	.1987	.1788
Services and Trade	.6184	.6003	.5973	.5943	.6005	.6033	.6081	.6232
	2.4914	1.9953	2.2290	2.4378	2.7163	2.8975	3.0101	3.0392

Table ____

European Satellite Gross National Product: Hungary
(Indexes)

	1938	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Industry	112	100	119	139	168	193	208	214
Agriculture	168	100	113	114	121	113	109	107
Transportation and Communication	134	100	110	123	138	151	164	164
Construction	106	100	135	203	226	267	294	265
Services and Trade	103	100	99	99	100	100	101	103

Table ___

European Satellite Gross National Product: Poland
(in 1951 US dollars)

	1938	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Industry	3.3390	2.8620	3.4583	3.9949	4.4719	4.9489	5.9625	6.6184
Agriculture	5.0085	2.8620	3.2993	4.0943	3.8160	3.6173	3.9750	4.0545
Transportation and Communication	.6004	.5597	.6614	.7530	.8446	.9057	1.0176	1.0990
Construction	.3883	.3118	.3647	.4059	.4295	.4942	.5883	.6295
Services and Trade	5.1634	4.2374	4.2196	4.2421	4.3293	4.3534	4.3566	4.6956
	14.4996	10.8329	12.0033	13.4902	13.8913	14.3195	15.9000	17.0970

Table ____

European Satellite Gross National Product: Poland
(Indexes)

1946 = 100

	1938	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Industry	116	100	121	139	156	173	208	231
Agriculture	175	100	115	143	133	126	139	142
Transportation and Communication	100	100	110	125	140	150	169	182
Construction	125	100	117	130	138	159	189	202
Services and Trade	104	100	98	96	97	94	94	93

Table ____

European Satellite Gross National Product: Rumania
(Millions 1954 US dollars)

	1938	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Industry	.6248	.4959	.6050	.7141	.8133	.8926	.9918	1.0612
Agriculture	1.1308	.8549	.8046	.7962	.8884	.7627	.8381	.8297
Transportation and Communication	.1313	.1121	.1186	.1355	.1821	.1905	.2117	.2284
Construction	.0867	.0362	.0437	.0505	.0566	.0641	.0754	.0860
Services & Trade	.8727	.8331	.8157	.8021	.8063	.7960	.7830	.7764
	2.8153	2.3323	2.3876	2.4984	2.7467	2.6959	2.9000	2.9777

Table ____

European Satellite Gross National Product: Rumania
(Indexes)

1948 = 100

	1938	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Industry	126	100	122	144	164	180	200	214
Agriculture	133	100	94	93	104	89	98	97
Transportation and Communication	117	100	106	121	163	170	189	200
Construction	129	100	121	139	156	177	208	237
Services and Trade	104	100	98	96	97	96	94	93

Part B

1. Population of the European Satellites, by Age Group and Sex.

European Satellite population will continue to grow, although slowly. In the near future the proportion of old people will increase, as will the proportion of children 14 years of age and under. The labor force itself will increase only slightly as a percentage of the total population. Within the labor force, however, a structural change which began earlier will continue, and a larger proportion of the labor force will be composed of nonagricultural workers.

Of a total 93 million persons almost 30 percent were in Poland and nearly 20 percent in East Germany. The other five Satellites accounted for slightly over 50 percent of the total Satellite population.

It is estimated that should present trends continue the European Satellites will reach their prewar population level of about 95 million persons sometime in 1956. The relative distribution between the Satellites will remain unchanged, it is believed.

The Satellites have a common pattern of population development. It is primarily a pattern in which the young and old groups of the population will increase while the middle age group will increase much more slowly.

2. Labor Force.

The labor force for all the Satellite countries was slightly under 43 million persons in 1953, having increased by 2 percent over the previous year. A 4.3 percent increase is expected between 1953 and 1956, bringing the labor force total to almost 45 million. Increases in the labor force for individual Satellites range between 1,8 percent for Bulgaria to 6.3 percent for Czechoslovakia between 1953 and 1956.

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Part B

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Table ____

European Satellite Gross National Product: Rumania
(Billions 1954 US dollars)

	1938	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Industry	.6048	.4959	.6050	.7141	.8133	.8926	.9918	1.0612
Agriculture	1.1398	.8549	.8046	.7962	.8884	.7627	.8381	.8297
Transportation and Communication	.1313	.1182	.1186	.1355	.1821	.1905	.2117	.2284
Construction	.0467	.0362	.0437	.0505	.0566	.0641	.0754	.0860
Services & Trade	.8727	.8331	.8157	.8021	.8063	.7860	.7830	.7764
	2.8153	2.3323	2.3876	2.4984	2.7467	2.6959	2.9000	2.9777

Table ____

European Satellite Gross National Product: Rumania
(Indexes)

1948 = 100

	1938	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Industry	126	100	122	144	164	180	200	214
Agriculture	133	100	94	93	104	89	98	97
Transportation and Communication	117	100	100	121	163	170	189	200
Construction	129	100	121	139	156	177	208	237
Services and Trade	104	100	98	96	97	94	94	93

Without exception, agricultural labor has been shifting to nonagricultural persuits in the European Satellites since 1945. The indexes for agricultural labor show constant declines for each Satellite with the exception of Poland and Rumania where the shifts from agriculture to nonagriculture pursuits has been slower and smaller in magnitude. On the other hand, indexes of accurals to the nonagricultural labor force since 1945 show much greater increases for each of the Satellites. Albania, Bulgaria, Poland and Rumania continue to have a greater percentage of the total labor force in agriculture. Czechoslovakia, Hungary and East Germany, on the other hand, have labor forces composed for the most part of nonagricultural workers. However, the trend toward nonagricultural in preference to agricultural labor seems to be clearly in evidence in all of the European Satellites. One result of a continuing trend of this kind will be increases in the productivity and efficiency in labor and a continued increase in the rate of growth of the industrial sectors of the economy with a concomitant decline in the value of agricultural output.

3. Agricultural production in the European Satellites

In the case of no single Satellite has total Agricultural production reached prewar levels according to indexes of total agricultural output using 1943 as the base year. However, production trends since 1946 with the exceptions of Rumania and Hungary have been consistently upward. It should be emphasized, however that of the two major catagories of crops, food and industrial, the latter have been produced in considerably greater quantities than was done before World War II. In Rumania, Poland, and Hungary indexes of the production of industrial crops show them ahead of food crop production.

On balance, the livestock population situation in the European Satellites was almost as favorable in 1954 as in prewar years.

With the exception of Poland, there have been no large net accruals or significant expansion of arrable land within the European Satellites area.

4. Industrial Production

The sub-division of the industrial sector of the Satellite countries into industry groups (sub-sectors) reveals clearly the system of priorities established under Communism. First priorities go to machinery and equipment. With the production of machinery and equipment as a primary goal, it follows that supporting priorities would go to chemicals, building materials metals and energy. Consequently, light and textile industries, food processing and forestry products are relatively neglected industry groups. The indexes of the production of industrial commodities show clear evidence of these trends.

From 1948 to 1954, industrial production indexes moved upward steadily and rapidly, averaging 20.2 percent for all Satellites per year. By 1954, Bulgaria had increased industrial production 110 percent; Czechoslovakia, 60 percent; East Germany, 197 percent; Hungary, 115 percent; Poland, 131 percent; and Rumania, 114 percent.

5. Transportation and Communications.

Between 1948 and 1954 the index for total freight turnover increased for all Satellites by approximately 128 percent, considerably exceeding, in all cases, prewar achievements in the field of freight handling. As a supporting index of the rate of growth of industrialization in the European Satellites, this achievement is significant.

Communications, on the other hand, did not show such large increases over 1948, although, except for East Germany and Poland, 1954 production indexes were much higher than prewar.

As industry-related services, it may be expected that transportation and communications indexes will continue to rise along with indexes of industrial production.

6. Military end item production.

Only Poland exceeded prewar military end item production in 1954. All other Satellite countries fell considerably below prewar levels of production. The growth of military end item production has been significant, if relatively slow compared to industrial production. It should be emphasized that considerable doubt may be cast upon the production figures listed in the attached tables since they must by their very nature be estimated on the basis of slender pieces of evidence.

Part C

Documentation of Statistical Series.

The statistics furnished in Parts A and B were derived from production estimates made by commodity analysts in the Office of Research and Reports, Central Intelligence Agency. The methodology of computing Gross National Products for the European Satellites was described in Part A. The commodity and services production estimates together with descriptions of the methodology employed are available to the Intelligence Community in the Estimates File, ORR/CIA, Washington, D.C.

Table ____

Population of Albania
(in thousands)

	0-14	15-19	20-29	30-59	60 and over	Total
Males						
1928						
1937						
1940						
1948						
1949						
1950	209	67	102	164	43	585
1951						
1952						
1953						
1954						
1955	215	68	117	188	39	627
1960	238	64	129	212	43	686
1965	271	68	126	242	49	756
1970	308	74	126	267	61	836
Females						
1928						
1937						
1940						
1948						
1949						
1950	205	66	102	167	51	591
1951						
1952						
1953						
1954						
1955	210	67	116	192	47	632
1960	231	63	128	216	50	688
1965	263	67	126	247	57	760
1970	297	73	125	271	71	837
Total						
1928						
1937						
1940						
1948						1,175
1949						1,185
1950	414	133	204	331	94	1,200
1951						1,240
1952						1,270
1953						1,290
1954						1,310
1955	425	135	233	380	86	1,259
1960	469	127	257	428	93	1,375
1965	534	135	252	489	106	1,515
1970	605	147	251	538	132	1,674

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Table ___

Population of Bulgaria
(in thousands)

	0-14	15-19	20-29	30-59	60 and over	Total
Males						
1928						
1937						
1940						
1948						
1949						
1950	982	342	698	1,280	326	3,628
1951						
1952						
1953						
1954						
1955	1,042	297	680	1,419	343	3,781
1960	1,112	298	616	1,558	397	3,981
1965	1,134	338	581	1,645	467	4,165
1970	1,134	377	622	1,662	557	4,352
Females						
1928						
1937						
1940						
1948						
1949						
1950	947	329	673	1,289	374	3,612
1951						
1952						
1953						
1954						
1955	1,008	276	654	1,410	404	3,762
1960	1,077	288	592	1,536	467	3,960
1965	1,094	330	559	1,614	539	4,136
1970	1,088	365	603	1,627	633	4,316
Total						
1928						
1937						
1940						
1948						7,100
1949						7,175
1950	1,929	671	1,371	2,569	700	7,322
1951						7,310
1952						7,423
1953						7,537
1954						7,652
1955	2,050	583	1,334	2,829	747	7,545
1960	2,189	586	1,208	3,094	864	7,940
1965	2,228	668	1,140	3,259	1,006	8,301
1970	2,222	742	1,225	3,289	1,190	8,667

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Table ____

Population of Czechoslovakia
(in thousands)

	0-14	15-19	20-29	30-59	60 and over	Total
Males						
1928						
1937						
1940						
1948						
1949						
1950	1,588	469	968	2,348	632	6,005
1951						
1952						
1953						
1954						
1955	1,755	447	961	2,444	679	6,286
1960	1,766	495	895	2,518	768	6,442
1965	1,613	606	923	2,512	895	6,549
1970	1,476	614	1,080	2,460	1,012	6,642
Females						
1928						
1937						
1940						
1948						
1949						
1950	1,532	460	989	2,529	817	6,327
1951						
1952						
1953						
1954						
1955	1,684	436	963	2,615	896	6,594
1960	1,684	484	882	2,673	1,007	6,730
1965	1,541	585	907	2,642	1,143	6,818
1970	1,415	588	1,055	2,567	1,268	6,893
Total						
1928						
1937						
1940						12,120
1948						12,260
1949						12,400
1950	3,120	929	1,957	4,877	1,449	12,510
1951						12,640
1952						12,760
1953						12,880
1954						12,879
1955	3,439	883	1,924	5,059	1,575	13,171
1960	3,450	979	1,777	5,191	1,775	13,369
1965	3,154	1,191	1,830	5,154	2,038	13,533
1970	2,891	1,202	2,135	5,027	2,280	

Table ____

Population of East Germany
(in thousands)

	0-14	15-19	20-29	30-59	60 and over	Total
Males						
1928						
1937						
1940						
1948						
1949						
1950	2,110	699	1,106	3,171	1,271	8,357
1951						
1952						
1953						
1954						
1955	1,832	809	1,150	2,943	1,260	7,994
1960	1,735	683	1,339	2,790	1,338	7,885
1965	1,914	470	1,365	2,655	1,434	7,838
1970	2,073	529	1,051	2,733	1,459	7,845
Females						
1928						
1937						
1940						
1948						
1949	2,036	693	1,451	4,526	1,727	10,433
1950						
1951						
1952						
1953						
1954						
1955	1,764	789	1,293	4,242	1,792	9,880
1960	1,668	664	1,344	3,967	1,942	9,585
1965	1,838	455	1,344	3,634	2,070	9,341
1970	1,986	513	1,031	3,436	2,178	9,144
Totals						
1928						
1937						
1940						19,100
1948						18,800
1949						18,500
1950	4,146	1,392	2,557	7,697	2,998	18,200
1951						17,900
1952						17,900
1953						17,900
1954						17,874
1955	3,596	1,598	2,443	7,185	3,052	17,471
1960	3,403	1,347	2,683	6,757	3,280	17,178
1965	3,752	925	2,709	6,289	3,504	16,990
1970	4,059	1,042	2,082	6,169	3,637	

Table ____

Population of Hungary
(in thousands)

	0-14	15-19	20-29	30-59	60 and over	Total
Males						
1928						
1937						
1940						
1948						
1949						
1950	1,149	379	696	2,039	503	4,070
1951						
1952						
1953						
1954	1,211	357	756	1,776	548	4,648
1955	1,219	380	724	1,843	629	4,795
1960	1,217	396	726	1,862	729	4,930
1965	1,193	420	767	1,845	827	5,052
1970						
Females						
1928						
1937						
1940						
1948						
1949						
1950	1,123	379	809	1,876	627	4,814
1951						
1952						
1953						
1954	1,170	356	771	1,996	697	4,990
1955	1,174	372	726	2,060	798	5,130
1960	1,171	382	720	2,084	896	5,253
1965	1,146	406	748	2,069	991	5,360
1970						
Total						
1928						
1937						
1940						9,130
1948						9,200
1949						9,220
1950	2,272	758	1,505	3,915	1,130	9,300
1951						9,380
1952						9,450
1953						9,580
1954						9,637
1955	2,381	713	1,527	3,772	1,245	9,924
1960	2,393	752	1,450	3,903	1,427	10,183
1965	2,388	778	1,446	3,946	1,625	10,414
1970	2,339	826	1,515	3,914	1,818	

Table ____

Population of Poland

	0-14	15-19	20-29	30-59	60 and over	Total
Males						
1928						
1937						
1940						
1948						
1949						
1950	3,548	1,229	2,068	4,021	823	11,689
1951						
1952						
1953						
1954						
1955	4,096	1,141	2,296	4,431	939	12,903
1960	4,625	995	2,311	4,833	1,053	13,817
1965	4,744	1,338	2,087	5,206	1,453	14,828
1970	4,534	1,675	2,285	5,408	1,723	15,625
Females						
1928						
1937						
1940						
1948						
1949						
1950	3,427	1,202	2,390	4,670	1,165	12,854
1951						
1952						
1953						
1954						
1955	3,959	1,104	2,438	5,176	1,365	14,042
1960	4,470	965	2,273	5,663	1,677	15,048
1965	4,578	1,301	2,043	5,962	2,065	15,949
1970	4,370	1,624	2,242	6,071	2,464	16,771
Total						
1928						
1937						
1940						
1948						23,850
1949						24,300
1950	6,975	2,431	4,458	8,691	1,988	24,700
1951						25,250
1952						25,770
1953						26,300
1954						26,800
1955	8,055	2,245	4,734	9,607	2,304	26,945
1960	9,095	1,960	4,584	10,496	2,730	28,965
1965	9,322	2,639	4,130	11,168	3,518	30,779
1970	8,904	3,299	4,527	11,479	4,187	32,436

Table ____

Population of Rumania

	0-14	15-19	20-29	30-59	60 and over	Total
Males						
1938						
1937						
1940						
1948						
1949						
1950	2,344	796	1,296	2,722	641	7,799
1951						
1952						
1953						
1954						
1955	2,384	812	1,522	2,766	721	8,205
1960	2,544	687	1,537	3,029	812	8,609
1965	2,662	739	1,436	3,236	948	9,021
1970	2,698	856	1,373	3,420	1,045	9,392
Females						
1938						
1937						
1940						
1948						
1949						
1950	2,291	777	1,390	3,097	823	8,378
1951						
1952						
1953						
1954						
1955	2,333	792	1,535	3,169	936	8,765
1960	2,482	680	1,510	3,410	1,042	9,124
1965	2,584	730	1,420	3,581	1,154	9,469
1970	2,607	840	1,367	3,679	1,333	9,826
Total						
1938						
1937						
1940						
1948						15,980
1949						16,169
1950	4,635	1,573	2,686	5,819	1,464	16,206
1951						16,503
1952						16,703
1953						16,907
1954						17,117
1955	4,717	1,604	3,057	5,935	1,657	16,977
1960	5,026	1,367	3,047	6,439	1,854	17,730
1965	5,246	1,669	2,856	6,817	2,102	18,160
1970	5,305	1,696	2,740	7,099	2,378	19,219

The long run effect of a continued emphasis on the production of producer's goods may be expected to be a continuing high rate of growth in the industry and industry-related sectors of the Satellite economies with a resultant increase of the war-making potential of the Sino-Soviet Bloc.

3. Methodology used in Computing Gross National Products of the European Satellites.

National accounts series are designed to measure national economic achievement through time. The annual gross national product is the principal aggregate used for this purpose. The gross national product (GNP) is the sum of the values, at market prices, of all goods and services produced by an economy, including the value of the capital goods partially consumed in the production process. It thus measures the totality of economic effort and constitutes the principal current measure of the productive capability of an economy. GNP estimates should be used, however, with appreciation of their limitations, especially in comparing the achievements or productive capabilities of different economies or in developing intertemporal comparisons over a long period within a given economy.

The postwar national accounts estimates developed in this report rest upon prewar figures for the Eastern European countries, which have been manipulated to serve as base-year estimates. Accounts for at least 1 prewar year for each country have been analyzed carefully and adjusted to US national accounting practices. The local currency estimates thus obtained have been converted to a common value unit (1925-34 US dollars). These estimates, in turn, have been converted to 1951 US dollars in order to facilitate international comparisons for recent years. Finally, in order to use these estimates as base-year figures in developing postwar estimates, they have been adjusted to postwar national boundaries.

For the purpose of constructing indexes of GNP with which to move the base-year estimates, production indexes have been developed from estimates of physical output. Estimates of output for a representative series of goods and services have been aggregated at progressively more inclusive levels, the final level of aggregation being GNP. In aggregating production indexes to higher levels, use has been made of the concept of "value added" to eliminate multiple counting.

This procedure is believed to offer the most reliable basis available at the present time for estimating the growth of GNP in the Satellite economies. Satellite output data appear to be generally reliable. In any event, they are presumably no more likely to have been falsified, and they are more complete and are much less liable to misinterpretation, than the official data available on Satellite national accounts.

The procedure used results in further advantage for the study of the Satellite economies. Production indexes have been aggregated at varied levels, resulting in a wide range of indexes below the GNP level of aggregation. These fractional indexes perm permit more minute examination of the structure of production (frequently required for specific intelligence problems) than is possible by the simple comparison of GNP estimates.

A. Base-Year Estimates.

The first step taken in the construction of the present series of estimates of the European Satellite GNP is the development of base-year estimates. These are estimates of GNP for 1938 in 1951 US dollars for each of the Satellites, adjusted to a postwar territorial basis.

The prewar GNP estimates have been used in determining the Satellites' postwar national accounts because published postwar official national accounts data are

incomplete and the methods of calculation used in developing them are dubious. Although some aggregates are published by the individual European Satellites, these data appear irregularly, and there is not a complete set for any year or for any country. Where constant prices are used, some countries use postwar prices; others, prewar prices. Where "national income" aggregates are published, the Satellites use the Communist "net material product" concept, which omits a large amount of services not directly connected with material production. The published announcements do not explain in detail how these aggregates are constructed, and there is no assurance that methodology is consistent either as among the various Satellites or as among different time periods. Thus use of officially published aggregative data is not feasible for making the international and intertemporal comparisons that are needed for intelligence purposes.

The procedure for making the base-year estimates falls into three phases: (1) an estimate of 1938 GNP in local currency, (2) an estimate of 1938 GNP in 1951 US dollars, and (3) the adjustment of both figures to a postwar territorial basis.

Prewar national accounts data for the European Satellites are available from various sources. These have been manipulated so as to conform to the US concept of GNP, by the addition of omitted services, the conversion from a factor-price to a market-price basis, and the adjustment from a net to a gross product basis (including an allowance for capital consumption) as required. The development of dollar estimates depends heavily on the work of Colin Clark, who estimated the national accounts of most of the countries in the world in 1925-34 US dollars, which he called International Units (I.U.). These dollar estimates have been converted to 1951 dollars by the US retail price index and then adjusted for postwar boundary changes, usually on the basis of prewar population and per capita production data.

In the conversion of GNP from local currencies to dollars, no use has been made of official or other foreign exchange rates except for Bulgaria. For the other countries the method used by Colin Clark is based on a direct comparison of internal prices of consumption goods and services in the US with those of each of the other countries for the year 1929. Since comparative price data for investment goods and government services were generally unavailable, Clark assumed that conversion rates for these would be approximately the same as for consumption goods. He obtained over-all conversion ratios of each currency to dollars by weighting the individual commodity and service price ratios by quantities of commodities and services consumed, both in the US and in the other country. These two weighted averages are typically different, since the consumption patterns are different. The geometric mean of these two is the conversion ratio finally adopted.

The price data available to Clark varied in coverage from country to country. Of the Central and Eastern European countries, only Germany had data showing the distribution of consumption expenditure as a whole (for the period 1927-28). For Czechoslovakia, data were available on consumption expenditures in the early 1930's for various income levels of wage and salary earners. For other countries, price data were available on only food, rent, and fuel. Price ratios (dollar to local currency) on these items were adjusted by Clark to total consumption coverage by applying factors (the relationship of the sample of price ratios, the over-all price ratio, and income per head) which he obtained for those countries on which more data were available. For Bulgaria, no price data were available, and Clark employed the foreign exchange rate between the dollar and the leva.

B. Method of Computing Industry, Sector, and GNP Indexes.

1. Introduction

The second step in constructing the present estimates of European Satellite

GNP is the construction of an index with which to move the base-year estimates. This has been done in several stages.

Table 2

Gross National Product
of the European Satellites a/
1938

Country	Local Currency (Billion Units) Unit	Amount	Billion 1951 US $
Bulgaria	1938 leva	62.9	1.0
Czechoslovakia	1938 koruna	65.5	7.3
East Germany	1938 RM	25.0	16.1
Hungary	1938 pengoes	6.6	2.5
Poland	1938 zloty	26.7	14.5
Rumania	1929 lei	224.0	3.1
European Satellites			44.5

a. Not including Albania.

First, production indexes for about 100 commodities have been constructed and grouped into 22 industry or industry groups. Aggregation at this level involves the valuation of production in terms of constant prices, so that the resulting values can be summed and compared over time.

After industry indexes are computed, there is an aggregation problem involved in grouping related indexes into six income-originating sectors of GNP. The methodology of aggregation varies from very simple, as for the agriculture sector -- where the aggregation simply involves summing values, as for a single industry index -- to the rather complicated technique for the industry sector, where value-added weights have been derived for the component industry groups from employment data.

The final level of aggregation involves the computation of a series of weights. These permit the aggregation of the sectors into GNP indexes, which then are used to move the base-year estimates (see under A, above).

In the present section the general methodology for the three levels of aggregation -- industry or industry group, sector, and GNP -- will be discussed in turn.

2. Industry or Industry Group Indexes.

The building block of the industry index is the production index for a commodity. The industry index consists of one or more production indexes. The production indexes measure changes in physical production of the subject commodities through time.

a. Prices Used.

Since it is not possible to aggregate physical units of different commodities, some common system of value must be used for weighting. A set of constant prices has been used in order to eliminate the impact of general price changes.

Use of constant money prices (in this case prices used for planning purposes) creates certain inaccuracies which should be understood by the reader. Maintenance of constant price relationships through time tends to eliminate the impact of technological change. Constant prices also tend to eliminate changes in the structure of demand for final goods. It should be noted, however, that sufficient changes to distort the index in any statistically significant sense occur at irregular intervals and usually develop gradually. Periodic revision of the price series through time will usually eliminate this problem. It is not belived that the impact of technological changes in the Satellite countries from 1938 to 1949 is such as to preclude the use of the planning prices for the Satellites (usually 1948-50 prices) as value weights.

Relatively complete lists of local planning prices are available in usable form only for Czechoslovakia, East Germany, and Hungary. Reflecting as they do the postwar and post-Communist scarcity relationships and the price basis used for current planning, these prices represent the best measure for recent years which is currently available. Hungarian prices have been used for the other

Satellites (Poland, Rumania, and Bulgaria), on the grounds that the Hungarian product relationships would offer a closer approximation to these mixed agricultural and industrial economies than would the prices of highly industrialized Czechoslovakia and East Germany.

b. Commodities Used.

No attempt has been made to cover exhaustively the commodities within each industry or industry group. It has been assumed that detailed reporting of the principal products for each industry yields a satisfactory level of accuracy, since a few key commodities usually constitute a preponderance of the value of output within an industry.

Development of production indexes by the procedure of analyzing commodity outputs appears to offer the firmest entry to the European Satellite economies currently available. The data published on national aggregates are fragmentary and cannot be interpreted with certainty. On the other hand, the physical output estimates used in this report rest on extensive data, which may be checked for internal consistency.

3. Sector Indexes.

For the purposes of this report, GMP is divided into the following income-originating sectors: industry, agriculture, transport and communications, construction, services, and trade. D scussion of the aggregation of indexes forthese sectors follows.

a. Industry Sector Indexes

(1) Value-Added Concept.

The industry indexes, which are constructed with the use of price weights, measure changes in gross value of output. In a complex modern economy a

substantial part of the gross value of output of each industry is produced by other industries from which materials and services are purchased: for example, gross value of output of the automobile industry includes some of the value of output produced by the steel industry. Overlapping relationships of this sort must be allowed for if an accurate measure of the contribution of the industry to the economy is to be computed. Since individual industries or industry groups contribute only a portion of the final value of industrial output, it is necessary to weight the industry indexes by the contributions each industry makes to the final industrial product. The latter concept is "value-added." This measure eliminates multiple counting in the development of the industry sector indexes.

Value added may be defined as a measure of the net addition to the value of the product contributed by a specific producing entity. The usual measure of value added is the sum of the wage bill, the capital consumption allowance, and the profits in the industry in question. Data in this detail have not been developed yet for the Satellite countries.

(2) Estimation of Value-Added Weights for the Industry Sector.

The value-added weights employed herein are derived primarily from estimated industrial manpower allocations. Employment estimates by major industrial groups are available for the recent years 1952-53. Production data have been used to perform detailed breakdowns, for the major industries. This techniuqe permits the development of a series of value-added weights, which make possible in turn the development of a credible industry sector index.

Use of employment data involves the assumption that the productivity of labor in industrial employments is uniform. As a matter of practice,

labor productivity increases as the concentration of capital per unit of labor increases. More than this, the technique more or less implicitly assumes that the labor cost imputed in the preceding manner constitutes the sole measure of value added. Thus there is the added implicit assumption that the covariation of depreciation (capital consumption allowances) and profits is identical with the variation in the labor force employed in the industry. The acceptability of employment data as a basis for computing for value-added weights is attested to by such independent checks as have become available thus far. The East German and Hungarian estimates of value added appear to coincide in general with the weights which have been developed from crude employment data. The present lack of information on wage payments, depreciation, and profits in the Satellites, however, would make it necessary to use the above technique even if it were less reliable than it appears to be. Appendix C summarizes the value-added weights derived for each European Satellite, and Appendix D explains the derivation of these weights.

(3) Producer and Consumer Goods Subsector Weights.

The industry sector has been divided into two subsectors -- producer goods and consumer goods. Indexes of producer goods and consumer goods activity generally reflect fairly closely the proclivity of the economy to spend for capital goods or for consumption. Allocations of industry weights to capital goods or consumption goods involves a certain amount of arbitrary judgment. The output of certain industry groups -- for example, chemicals, and solid fuels -- is purchased by industrial users and by consumers as final products, but these goods are purchased in such relatively small quantities by consumers as final products that quantification of this consumption has not been attempted, because the cost of developing accurate estimates would be excessive relative to the accuracy achieved.

The consumer goods index is built on a relatively small sample of output because of the limited reporting in this area. The producer goods subsector index probably is more representative of the change in production and capital goods industries, although the estimated margin of error for data on the producer goods area generally exceeds that for data on the consumer goods area. The grouping of the industry sector weights into consumer goods and producer subsectors for each European Satellite is shown in Appendix C.

(4) Reliability of Industry Sector Index.

The reliability of the sector index is essentially a function of the reliability of its constituents. The principal constituents of the index are three: physical production reports for commodities and services, prices employed to value these commodities and services, and value-added weights developed to control multiple counting.

It is believed that the physical production estimates are broad enough in scope and sufficiently accurate to permit the development of a useful production index. In general, in industries or industry groups where the value-added weights are 5 or less there is a maximum margin of error of plus or minus 10 percent. In the highest value-added weight categories (10 and above), the margin of error usually lies within plus or minus 5 percent of the absolute production figure.*

The price structure employed to value output is believed to be representative of scarcity relationships for the countries for which specific prices

* Many of the individual estimates upon which this report is based are believed to err only on the positive or on the negative side, but the margin of error expressed in the text, if accepted as an average of the individual estimates' margins of error, does not do violence to the facts. The estimates with these margins of error have a 95-percent confidence limit.

are available and reasonably reliable for the other countries, to which the Hungarian price structure is imputed.

Value-added weights seem to have a reasonable level of reliability. The weights seem to stand up well in terms of what information is available from East Germany, the only Satellite country for which an independent check is available.

The value-added weight employed herein for food was derived from the Soviet Bloc average, due note being taken of the net import status of the East German economy.

b. Other Sector Indexes.

The agricultural sector is simply a summation of the values of various agricultural products, in constant prices, and its formulation involves the computation of an index of production similar to the industry group indexes. The same is trude of the transport and communications sector index. For the construction sector, also, a production index has been used, employing selected building materials. (The commodities, services, and prices used are shown in Appendix B.)

The services sector index is assumed to move in accordance with population changes. In the absence of specific data for services, it is assumed that per capita increases in government services, (health, education, and the like) roughly offset declines in the area of personal or private services in the Satellite countries.

The trade sector index has been obtained by means of employment in the retail and wholesale trade establishments. This technique has been checked against specific pronouncements about the share of trade in GNP in the early postwar period, during which time many of the European Satellites kept national accounts in a framework roughly comparable to that employed in this report.

C. GNP Indexes.

The GNP indexes, like the industry sector indexes, must measure the real change in production of all final goods and services over time. The sector weights therefore should represent gross value added by each sector.

The usual method of measuring real changes in GNP is to construct GNP in current prices for various years and to reduce the series to a constant price measure by the use of appropriate price indexes. This method requires reliable current value aggregates and comprehensive price information, both of which are unavailable for the European Satellites. In the absence of these, the method of aggregation of production information into GNP indexes has been used.

Value-added weights for sectors of GNP have been developed by various means. For Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary, official pubsectors used in this report. For East Germany, employment data have been used. For Rumania, sector weights have been developed by analogy with those for other Satellites. For Bulgaria, weights published by the UN have been used. The detailed calculations are presented in Appendix E.

Table ____

European Satellite Gross National Product a/
(in Billions of 1951 US dollars)

	1938	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Bulgaria	1.00	1.06	1.04	1.10	1.15	1.17	1.22	1.28
Czechoslovakia	7.3	6.8	7.2	7.6	7.7	8.3	8.9	9.2
East Germany	16.1	8.7	9.5	11.0	12.6	13.9	14.8	15.8
Hungary	2.5	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.0
Poland	14.5	10.8	12.1	13.5	13.9	14.3	15.9	17.2
Rumania	3.1	2.5	2.6	2.7	3.0	2.7	2.9	3.0
Total	44.5	31.9	34.6	38.3	41.1	43.3	46.7	49.5

a. Excluding Albania

Table ____

Indexes of Gross National Product of the European Satellites
1938 and 1948 - 54 a/

1948=100

	1938	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Bulgaria	94	100	98	104	108	110	115	121
Czechoslovakia	108	100	107	112	114	123	132	136
East Germany	184	100	108	125	144	159	169	181
Hungary	126	100	112	123	137	146	152	154
Poland	134	100	112	125	128	132	147	159
Rumania	123	100	103	106	117	106	114	120
All Satellites	140	100	109	121	129	137	147	156

a. Not including Albania

Table ____

European Satellite Gross National Product a/
Local Currency
(Billion Units)

	Unit	Amount	Billion 1951 US Dollars
Bulgaria	1938 leva	62.9	1.0
Czechoslovakia	1938 Koruna	65.5	7.3
E. Germany	1938 RM	25.0	16.1
Hungary	1938 pengoes	6.6	2.5
Poland	1938 zloty	26.7	14.5
Rumania	1929 lei	224.0	3.1
			44.5

a. Excluding Albania

Table ___

Industrial Production: Bulgaria

A. Physical Units

		1938	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Fuel and Power									
Coal, hard	mil. MT	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.8
Lignite	mil. MT	1.9	4.0	5.0	5.4	6.1	7.2	7.6	8.4
Crude oil	thous. MT	0.232	0.548	0.663	0.780	1.020	1.348	1.60	1.71
Electric Power	bil. Kwh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Metals									
Iron ore	mil. MT	NA	NA	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05
Manganese ore	thous. MT	2	8	9	11	12	20	25	30
Crude steel	mil. MT	negl	negl	negl	negl	negl	negl	negl	0.1
Finished steel	mil. MT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.02	0.04
Primary copper	thous. MT	0.1	NA	NA	NA	1.3	1.5	2.0	2.5
Aluminum primary	thous. MT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zinc	thous. MT	NA	3.6	3.7	7.2	10.4	13.6	20.0	24.0
Lead	thous. MT	NA	7.4	9.5	12.8	19.5	27.0	42.5	46.8
Tin metal	thous. MT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chemicals									
Sulphuric acid	thous. MT	0	0	0	0	8	14	16	16
Ammonia, synthetic	thous. MT	0	0	0	0	0	15.4	19.6	19.6
Synthetic Rubber	thous. MT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Materials									
Cement	mil. MT	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.9
Bricks	mil. MT	negl	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7
Industrial work	mil. m3	0.7	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.7	3.0	3.2

Part A.

1. Gross National Product Trends in the European Satellites, 1938-1954.

Increases in the total value of all goods and services produced (GNP) in the European Satellites since the war have reflected several important phenomena that should be taken into account in interpreting the meaning of changes in Satellite GNP and its future growth. Rapid industrialization of these economies has occurred uniformly under socialization of industry and authoritarian allocation of resources by the state through such means as taxation, compulsory deliveries from agriculture, regimentation of workers, and rationing of consumer goods. In the years immediately after World War II large increases in GNP reflected, essentially, the period of recovery from the disorganization and destruction caused by the war. The dissipation of the chronic underemployment which was characteristic of most of the Satellite economies in the prewar period and the forced acceleration in the use of resources also affected the increases in GNP. In addition, the achieved increases in the stock of capital goods yielded increases in GNP in succeeding periods. Future growth of GNP, however, will come to depend more and more on efficient utilization of resources and increases in productivity as a result of the efforts of labor and management, technological innovation, and continuing increases in the stock of capital equipment of these economies.

The trend of yearly percentage increases (that is, percentage increase of each year over the previous year) of the GNP in all the Satellites was generally downward during the 1950-1954 period. The average of the five yearly percentage

increases for this period were as follows: Bulgaria, 4 percent; Rumania, 4 percent; Czechoslovakia, 5 percent; Poland, 6 percent; Hungary, 6 percent; and East Germany, 10 percent. The high East German average is explained by the lateness of recovery from wartime dislocation largely caused by USSR policy decisions.

Table 1

Annual Rate of Change in Gross National Product, 1950-1954

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
All Satellites	8.7	6.0	3.8	5.5	6.0
Bulgaria	2.0	9.0	5.5	6.1	5.0
Czechoslovakia	4.2	2.0	2.9	1.0	3.4
East Germany	13.6	13.0	9.7	6.4	6.8
Hungary	7.5	11.0	3.6	5.2	0
Poland	8.7	1.0	2.0	3.9	8.2
Rumania	4.2	10.0	2.8	4.7	3.4

2. Gross National Product by Sector of Origin.

Analysis of GNP by sector of origin reveals the very striking emphasis in all the Satellite countries on industry, transportation and communications, and construction. For the Satellites as a whole these sectors have increased about one-third since 1950. Agriculture, services, and trade, on the other hand, have changed only slightly since 1950.

The agricultural sector indices shown in Table ___, Part B, reflect the great difficulty which has been experienced by the Satellite governments in attempting to increase agricultural output. Generally the level of production in 1954 was about equal to or slightly below that of 1950. However, 1954 output, compared to 1938, was substantially lower for most Satellites.

The 1950-54 period was one of rapid growth of the industrial sector for most of the Satellites. The all-Satellite increase was 62 percent for this period.

Table 2

All-Satellite Index by Sector of Origin

1948=100

All Satellites	1938	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Industry	154	100	116	139	160	183	208	225
Agriculture	164	100	109	126	129	125	130	131
Transport and Communications	98	100	116	128	142	158	175	184
Building	154	100	111	131	143	159	179	186
Services	110	100	101	101	102	102	103	104
Trade	119	100	96	93	91	91	91	98
All Sectors--GNP	140	100	109	121	129	137	147	154

The course of the transportation and communications sector follows, in general, that of the industrial sector. This is not surprising, for transportation and communications are integral parts of industrial growth. The 1954 index of the transportation and communications sector for all the Satellites combined was 44 percent above 1950.

In general, and as may be seen from Table 2 above, the industry, transportation and communications, and construction sectors of GNP have been growing at a faster rate than agriculture, services, and trade.

Unfortunately, no adequate time series of investment in the Satellite economies are available at the present time. The stagnation of agriculture compared to the growth shown in industrial output is a reflection of the investment emphasis of the Satellite planners.